THE ARCADE SWINDLE.

The Jeremy Diddler Speculation on the Tapis Before Governor Hoffman.

Three Hundred and Fifty Millions' Worth of Property Represented to Oppose It.

Irresistible Arguments Against the Scheme.

The Plot Laid Bare and the Underminers Completely Routed.

Breadway Rescued from Destruction by the Merchant Princes of the City.

Speeches by E. S. Jaffray, A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, Homer A. Nelson, Judge Porter and Others.

The Breadway property owners paved the way the State Captol, before Governor Hofman, to protest against the Hi concocted swindle of a crowd of heartless, unpatriotic jobbers, whose feeble attempt to defend their scheme at once proved the atter shallowness of the plot. Indignant as the merchant princes unquestionably had a right to be, they preserved that calm and time-abiding aspect which bere the stamp of truthfulness and equity. Their arguments were lockly as they were convincing. its were lucid as they were convincing. The tery of the attempted swindle was unveiled all its bold effrontery, its hidiousness, wn up with that candor and sincerity that falled not to make a deep impression on the Governor, as to the length the daring and unscrapulous specu-lators were willing to proceed. Truly a more despe-rate outrage was never attempted to be perpetrated. Jack Eneppard, Dick Turpin and others of that fraernity were not ashamed to boast of their hazard-us profession; but the highwaymen of the ninecentury appear to be more prudent in their avowals. Under the guize and threadbare cloak of progress a band of cuanting operators, who, it is but fair to say, disdain to go for small stakes—under cover of improvement in transporta-tion a gang of cultivated sharpers propose to make a wholesale plunder. What a frightful wreck was imminent! It is, indeed, impossible to contemplate what disastrous results would have ensued had not the owners of three hundred millions of property, the great substantial merchants of the wealthlest to a man and carnestly proclaimed their opposition to the infamous outrage. But the promoters of the scheme, strange to state, did not a whit abandon their ndacions bearing. With unblushing impudence acy congregated together, and, following in the train ceeded to the Senate Chamber to defend the outrage, as if New York in all the grandeur of its vast magnineence was making too rapid strides, and that it was high time its fortunes should be nipped and mined. As will be seen by the subjoined report, their puny arguments were exceedingly futile.

THE DELEGATION

to Albany was the most influential, wealthy and respectable that ever assembled at the State capital.

would be commenced in two months if their rights were not interfered with.

Spenked or stroke Hilton.

Judge Hilton followed on the same side and went minutely over every section of the bill. He said:—The general features of this bill have been gone over so larly that there is now left the work of analyzing the several chances, showing their character would justify more than what has been said in regard to it as a public pagasure and that it is unwarranted by any other name than that applied to a measure of public plunder. I first wish to take the title of the bill, "An act to incorporate the New York Areade Railway Company and to provide for the construction of a sub-surface railway in the city of New York." It individually meends to be of a do-all character. I find some names in it which I am sorry to see, among them the name for Mr. Le Ban, connected with this kind of business. I cannot believe the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man whom they call J. A. Griswold to be the man then it is a lineky circumstance he was not elected.

A Voice—I will read a telegram we have received showing that it is the.

Find the taken the entire State. (Laughter.)

Secretary for the second secretary of the second se

tion, read the joint memorial of the two associations praying for a tunnel of some description as such a necessity, he submitted was much required by the up town realdents of the west side of the city. He

son Rathroad Company to substantiate his proposi-tion. He azaln animadverts upon the arguments of Judge Hilton relative to the authority of the Legisla-ture giving away property belonging to the people. The Governor asked the councel of he claimed that the Legislature and the right to give away public property without compensation.

Mr. NERSON said he would not answer that. He would not undertake to answer it. He would say, however, that where the municipality had property for public use the Legislature might give it for an-other public use. ther public use.

Governor Hoffman—If a municipality own a pub

for public use the Legislature might give if for another public use.

Governor Hoffman—If a municipality own a public park, do you claim that the Legislature has the right to take it away from the possession of that municipality?

Mr. Nelson—They may allow it for a public use, and a depot for passengers is for public use.

Governor Hoffman—I merely wanted to see how far you proposed to go. You claim that although certain properly may be adopted to public use.

Mr. Nelson argued his proposition on the ground of eminent domain. Counsel then proceeded to contend that a depot was constructed for public use, and that the Legislature had a right as to apply property previously in public use. In conclusion counsel contended that the corporators were not public theyes as they had been couled, and that they were liable to a criminal prosecution for a non-zer-formance of their duties. If they succeeded they would be entitled to the honor of naving been the first to make a great reform in a much dea rea direction, and if they laided they would have to bear the loss.

Juige Pourse next addressed the court in favor of the bill. He submitted at considerable length that this was a strongale of wealth against the messes of the people. He refetted the insinuation that there had been any fraind or carription. He said they had not yet arrived at that period of the republic when three hundred millions could be thrown into the scale on one side, while the rights of the millions were weighed down on the other. Counsel also reviewed at length the arguments of Judge Hilton, and said only one of two projects remained. The only quest on as between the projects was whether was it better the one rhould be adopted and carried through, or wait until the connectial surremacy of the country was lost. If they looked back in history what did hay find in this and in other countries? What was Bome though it extended ats territory, but for the city of Rome? What was England but for the city of Rome? What was England but for the city of Rome? What

only in the history of the total the whole country,
After further argument on the part of Judge Porter, who strenuously advocated the approval, Governor Hoffman intimated that he would consider the arguments presented.

IN PEABODY'S FOOTSTEPS.

Large Bequests by a Jersey Benefactor. Before Surrogate Moore yesterday, in Newark, N. J., the will of John C. Baldwin was admitted to pro-bate, Meserg, Charles P. Baldwin, Levi P. Stone, Joseph S. Gallagher and Oliver E. Wood being named as executors. The will represents property valued at over \$400,000, mostly in all kinds of securities. The only real estate was a house and lot No. 58 Cort. landt street. New York, which was bequeathed to

landt stree. New York which was bequeatied to the Union Theological Seminary.

The bequests to public institutions are as follows:—American Bible Society, \$5,000; American Tract Society, \$5,000; American and Foreign Carlstian Union. \$3,000; New York City Missionary and Tract Society. \$5,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, \$10,000; Pressysterian Committee of Home Missions, \$10,000; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, \$5,000; American Sunday School Union, \$5,000; Pressysterian Eraction Fund, \$5,000; Society for Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, \$5,000. Missions, \$10.00 ing the Condition day School Un Fund, \$5.000; S Small Children

about \$234,000 to diff rent re-After legically in about \$23,00 to diff rent re-latives and friends, the residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the following colleges for the instruction of indigent young men who may desire to Study for the ministry:—Middlebury Col-lege, Vermont; Williams College, Massachusetts; Hamilton Corer, New York; Wabash College, In-diana, Mr. Baldwin is said to have a countriated most of his weath in the site business, and gave away about 2500,000 during his life.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners-Charges Against a School Trustee-The Corporal Punishment Question-Election of a New Clerk.

L. Larremore, in the chair, and all the members of the Board present except Commissioner Ingersoll, who is still severely indisposed. After a large amount of the ordinary routine business was dis-posed of, a communication somewhat unusual was read by the acting clerk, Mr. Davenport. The com-munication was signed by the Inspectors of the Fourth district and a citizen of the Seventeenth

ceived from Miss Mary E. Cannon the sum of \$109 for the purpose of obtaining a position as teacher in the evening school of the ward. The reading of the communication created an evident sensation among the crowd of teachers and others who were present. It is but charitable and just to state that Mr. Hen-nessey and his friends indignantly deny the charge, and claim that it is simply the result of a plot nessey and his friends indignantly deny the charge, and claim that it is simply the result of a plot against Mr. Hennessey, concocted by some of his political opponents. The subject was referred to the Committee on Teachers, and will no doubt be fully investigated, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the young lady and of Mr. Hennessey that the charge may be proved untrie. The creation of A pund for a petition of A pund for Retrietd to the Committee on Teachers in the various schools throughout the city. This matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers, as were also pointons showing that The School Marms want to the Committee on Teachers, as were also pointons showing that these unray boys and girls who come under their care. In other words, the petition, signed by 200 or more of the school misses, asked for the repeal of that portion of the bylaws which prohibits corporal punishment. A petition of the same purport was received from the Heachers and likewise referred to the Committee on Teachers. A petition was received from the Teachers and likewise referred to the Committee on Teachers. A petition was received from the Teachers and likewise referred to the Committee on Teachers. A petition was received from the Teachers and likewise referred to the Committee on the Teacher's Association on the subject.

The Committee on Normal, Evening and Colored Schools was directed to apply to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund or a grant of land for THE Normal College.

This is in compliance with that clause of the Sinking Fund authority to grant the use of certain lands belonging to the city, and lying north of Forieth sireet, for the purpose of having created thereon a Normal College.

Application of the purpose of having created thereon a Normal College.

Wer

Vice Principal in Grammar School No. 44, in the Fifth ward.

COMMISSIONER WOOD, STILL BATTLING FOR LONGER SUMMER VACATIONS.

Offered a resolution directing the clerk to have prepared, for the purpose of reference, comparative tables of the attendance of pupils in the grammar and primary schools and primary departments during the last two weeks in the months of April, 1803 and 1809, and the last two in July of the same years. Mr. Wood is engaged in a good work—to have the summer vacations commence on July 4 in each year, and end on the first Monday in September—and should be succeed he will undoubtedly receive the blessinus of the teachers and pupils of the schools. The result of the experiment, if the plan proposed by Mr. Wood should be tried, will surely show that it has produced a great deal of good, which the question of economy in the matter can scarcely counterbalance.

When the business before the Board had been disposed of Mr. Bell rose and presented the great deal of regree, as Mr. Hitchman during the time he held the office had proven so ended and industrious that he felt the Board, in losing him, was losing a valuable officer. The resignation was read by Mr. Davenbort, and, on mollon, was accepted. The Board then proceeded to me read the first had been a greated and are read to feel the solute had been being a part of the ballot showed that Mr. Richman had received an unanimous voic.

Mr. Bell, having nominated Mr. Laurence D. Klernan, the result of the ballot showed that Mr. Richman had received an unanimous voic.

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"The Electron of the Prec College, and was for several years engaged as a sestimant teacher in the Grammar School in Fifty-dirst street in the Nineteenh ward. During the past three years he has represented the Twenty-hist ward in the State Assembly, and during the fight over the so called "Intelleberty Charter" gave utterance to the saying—
"THE ANGEL OF DES

MYSTI RIOUS PARTE

A Boston Lady Dies Unattended by Felen to investigate a case of death which occurred there under somewhat mysterious circumstances. Prom a partial investigation made it appears that about even o'clock last Saturday night a gentleman and lady arrived at the Cosmopolitan, the gentleman stating to Mr. H. L. Smith, the clerk, that the lady had been left by the Boston boat and wi-hed for a room. The lady gave her name as "L. Chester, Boston," and being assigned a room her male attend-ant left and has not since been seen. She did not leave the hotel, and on Monday a temale acquaintance ant left and has not since been seen. She did not leave the hotel, and on Monday a temale acquaintance called and had an interview with Miss Chester in her room. Subsequently the latter was taken sick, and Dr. Swan being called seemed to, think she was suffering from some disease of the brain which would result letaily. On Thesday morning the attention of Eliza W. Burchstel, housekeeper of the hotel, was called to the consistent of Miss Chester, and took prompt action in the matter. Tuesday afternoon the lady friend of the sufferer called again, and, seeing the condition of Miss Chester, and took prompt action in the matter, tromased the housekeeper that she would telegraph to her relations in Boston. On Tuesday night Miss Burchstel, the housekeeper, discovering the dangerous condition of the woman, s.t. up with and administered to her wants till six o'c oek yesterday morning, whe do the nased. Deceased hed on her person a gold watch and chain, and in a small satchet was a tock abook containing a fractional currency note of two, some marriage notices clipped from a Boston newspaper, sair brash and comb, needlework, small tobacco pipe, a card, on which was written "Lothe L. Chester," and various other atrices of bitle value. Deceased was about thirty years of age, mediam height, with light complexion, blue cycs and snady hair. She work a black alpreaders, fashlowably made up, her other garments being neat and in good order, and a black hat, with plain trimming. The remains were taken in charges of act and in good order, and a black hat, with plain trimming. The remains were taken in charges of act and in good order, and a black hat, with plain trimming. The remains were taken in charges of death must be decremed as a sanicious black bottle, which evidently had contained whiskey, was lound under the pillow of ner bed.

A CGWARDLY CAMPBELL.

A COWARDLY CAMPBELL.

What a Politician is Going to Do for a Roundse mau.

There are various species of the Campbell circulating about New York, but if the circumstances detailed below are correct Timothy Campbell, of the Assembly, is not of the best. Yesterday Commissioner Matthew T. Bren-nan held court at the Central Police Office for the trial of policemen. Among the delinquents were officers Campbell and Smith, of the Thirteenth precinct, who were charged with being off post in a dancing hall. The complainant was roundsman Heap, of the precinct. The evidence clearly showed

Heap, of the precinct. The evidence clearly showed that the charge was what policemen denominate "square," and Breanan endorsed on the complaint a "reprimant."

So much by way of introduction. Now for the sequel. As Reap left the room he was approached by Assemblyman Thnothy Campbell, brother of officer Campbell, who, in the presence of a number of small-fry gin politicians and representatives of the press, assailed the roundsman with a hurricane of abuse, denouncing him as a d-d sucker for daring to prefer a charge against a brother of an Assemblyman. Campbell closes his tirade of abuse by declaring that he would have Heap rendeved before a week. The disgraceful covardly assuits of Campbell were promptly reported to the Super-in-endem of Police and other officials by reporters and other gentlemen who heard it, and it Commissioners Bosw ith Brennan, Smith and Mankerre have sufficient courage they will at once rebute transfur Campbell by promoting the roundsman to sergeant of the Thirteenth precinct. That is the best way to separate the police from poilties, render it affected, and show petty politicians That is the best way to separate the police from ties, render it officient, and show petty points that the Commissioners, and not they are at head of the police force of New York, and that cere who do their duty cannot be intimidated in presence of Police Commissioners by persure the policy of the policy cannot be intimidated in presence of Police Commissioners by persure the policy of the p